THE MINISTER OF MINORITY AFFAIRS (SHRI A.R. ANTULAY): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) and (d) The Expert Committee has recommended restructuring of NMDFC in order to expand its coverage. The recommendation is being processed.

Wind power potential in Rajasthan

674. SHRI SANTOSH BAGRODIA:
SHRI GIREESH KUMAR SANGHI:

Will the Minister of NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has studied the wind power potential in Rajasthan;

(b) how much potential has been tapped; and

(c) whether Government plan to tap the entire production and what kind of assistance Government has offered in this regard to different entrepreneurs in the State?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (SHRI VILAS MUTTEMWAR): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. Wind resource assessment studies carried out at 38 locations in Rajasthan have indicated potential for setting up wind power projects at six locations, which have wind power density of 200 watts per square meter or more. Based on this, a gross wind power potential of 5400 MW has been estimated in the state assuming land availability @ 1% of potential areas and wind farm land requirement @ 12 Hectares per MW.

(c) Yes, Sir. A wind power installed capacity of 494 MW has been set up in the State of Rajasthan upto September, 2007. The Government of India promotes setting up of commercial wind power projects in the country, including in the State of Rajasthan, by providing fiscal incentives such as concessional import duty on certain components of wind electricity generator, excise duty exemption, ten years tax holiday on income generated from wind power projects, benefit of accelerated depreciation and loan from Indian Renewable Energy Development Agency (IREDA). Technical support including detailed wind resource assessment to identify further potential sites is provided by the Centre for Wind Energy Technology (C-WET). This apart, preferential tariff is being provided for wind power in most of the potential States, including Rajasthan.

Functioning of wind mills

675. SHRI ABU ASIM AZMI: Will the Minister of NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of wind-mills functioning in the country, as on date, State-wise;

(b) whether some new sites have been identified for installation of wind mills in the country; and

(c) if so, the details thereof, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (SHRI VILAS MUTTEMWAR): (a) Wind Power Projects with an aggregate installed capacity of 7660 MW, comprising of Wind Turbines of 225 KW to 1650 KW unit capacities, have

been set up in the country, till 30th September, 2007. State-wise details are given in Statement-I *(See* below).

(b) and (c) Yes, Sir. 216 potential sites, having annual mean wind power density of 200 Watt/square meter or more at 50 meter elevation, have been identified, which are considered suitable for installation of wind power projects. State-wise information is given in Statement-II.

Statement-I

State-wise wind power installed capacity

(as on 30.09.2007)

State	Capacity (MW)
Andhra Pradesh	122.4
Gujarat	806.0
Karnataka	8532
Kerala	2.0
Madhya Pradesh	573
Maharashtra	16222
Rajasthan	493.9
Tamil Nadu	3698.9
West Bengal	1.1
Orissa	32
TOTAL:	76602

Statement-II

State-wise details of potential site in the country

Sl. No.	States	Location	Potential Sites
1		2	3
1.	Andhra Pradesh	Ananthapur, Vishakapatnam, Kurnol, Cuddapah, Chittur, Nellore, Rangareddy,	32
2.	Gujarat	Kutch, Junagadh, Rajkot, Surendranagar, Jamnagar, Amreili, Porebander, Bhavnagar	38
3.	Karnataka	Chikkamagalur, Dharwad, Chamarajanagar, Belgaum, Raichur, Bijapur, Chitradurga, Gadag, Bellari	25
4.	Kerala	Palakkad, Idukki, Thirvananthapuram	17
5.	Madhya Pradesh	Dewas, Betul, Shajahpur, Ratlam, Khargone	7
6.	Maharashtra	Kolhapur, Satara, Nasik, Dhule, Nandurbar, Sangli, Aurangabad, Ahmednagar, Pune, Beed, Sindhudurg, Latur	31
7.	Orissa	Balasore, Ganjam, Koraput, Cuttack, Puri	6

1		2	3
8.	Tamil Nadu	Thirunelveli, Coimbatore, Madurai, Chengelpet, Kanyakumari, Tuticorin, Theni, Erode, Dindigul	41
9.	Rajasthan	Chittorgarh, Sikar, Jaisalmer, Barmer, Jodhpur	7
10	Uttaranchal	Narendranagar	1
11	West Bengal	South 24 Paraganas	1
12	Andaman & Nicobar	Nicobar	1
13	Lakshadweep	Kavarathi	8
	TOTAL		216

India-Japan agreement for development of renewable energy sources

676. SHRIMATI N.P. DURGA: Will the Minister of NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that India and Japan have entered into an agreement for development of renewable energy sources;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it is also a fact that the first meeting of the working group under the above agreement was held in the last week of June, 2007; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and the outcome of the meeting?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (SHRI VILAS MUTTEMWAR): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. A Working Group on New and Renewable Energy has been established under the India-Japan Energy Dialogue to coordinate cooperation activities in new and renewable energy.

(c) and (d) Yes Sir. The first meeting of the Working Group was held on the 28th June, 2007 at New Delhi wherein it was decided that both sides will explore ways and means to further cooperation in the field of new and renewable energy.

Popularizing the non-conventional energy sources

677. SHRI T.T.V. DHINAKARAN: Will the Minister of NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that new and renewable energy sources are less popular than the conventional energy sources;

(b) if so, the reactions therefor; and

(c) the steps taken to increase the use of non-conventional energy sources?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (SHRI VILAS MUTTEMWAR): (a) and (b) New and renewable energy has been assuming increasing significance in recent times with the growing concern for the country's energy security and environment. Bulk of the energy needs of the common man come from renewable energy, mainly agro and forest residues as well as animal wastes. Already, over 40 lakh family size biogas plants, about 14 lakh solar photovoltaic systems for lighting and other